STIC-Biotech/ChemLib

75096

Fr m: Portner, Ginny
Sent: Saturday, September 07, 2002 3:13 PM
T : STIC-Biotech/ChemLib
Subject: 09/674,254

Please search SEQ ID No 3 (peptide of 16 amino acids) .. thanks!

Ginny Portner
CM1, Art Unit 1645
Room 7e13
Mail box 7e12
(703) 308-7543

Point of Contact
P. Sheppard
Telephone number: (703) 308-4499

Searcher: _____
Phone: _____
Location: _____
Date Picked Up: _____
Date Completed: 9/11/02
Searcher Prep/Review: _____
Clerical: _____
Online time: _____

TYPE OF SEARCH:
NA Sequences: _____
AA Sequences: _____
Structures: _____
Bibliographic: _____
Litigation: _____
Full text: _____
Patent Family: _____
Other: _____

VENDOR/COST (where applic.)
STN: _____
DIALOG: _____
Questel/Orbit: _____
DRLink: _____
Lexis/Nexis: _____
Sequence Sys.: _____
WWW/Internet: _____
Other (specify): _____

WEST Search History

DATE: Saturday, September 07, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L1	5916751.9n.	0	L1
L2	5916751.pn.	1	L2
L3	lefty.ti,ab,clm.	2	L3

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6294662 B1

L3: Entry 1 of 3 File: USPT Sep 25, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6294662 B1
TITLE: Nucleic acids encoding an endometrial bleeding associated factor (ebaf)

Abstract Text (1):
A method for the early diagnosing of selected adenocarcinomas in a human comprising the steps of removing a bodily sample from the human, and assaying the bodily sample for elevated expression of a specific gene. The gene being assayed for in the bodily sample is the TGFB-4 gene (hereinafter referred to as the endometrial bleeding associated factor (ebaf) gene. The bodily sample can be tissue from a specific organ in the body, or a blood sample. Increased levels of ebaf in the sample relative to basal levels may be indicative of a mucinous adenocarcinoma of the colon or ovaries, or an adenocarcinoma of the testis.

Brief Summary Text (22):
The specific gene referred to above is the TGFB-4 gene (hereinafter referred to as the endometrial bleeding associated factor (ebaf) gene). Applicants recently discovered this gene in humans (please see Ravi Kothapalli, Ibrahim Buyuksal, Shi-Qi Wu, Nasser Chegini, Siamak Tabibzadeh: Detection of ebaf, a novel human gene of the TGF-? superfamily; association of gene expression with endometrial bleeding J. Clin. Invest. 1997, 99:2342-2350, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein). The cDNA sequence of the ebaf gene is set forth in SEQ. ID NO. 1.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 5916751 A

L3: Entry 2 of 3 File: USPT Jun 29, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5916751 A

TITLE: Method for the diagnosis of selected adenocarcinomas

Abstract Text (1):
A method for the early diagnosing of selected adenocarcinomas in a human comprising the steps of removing a bodily sample from the human, and assaying the bodily sample for elevated expression of a specific gene, the gene being assayed for in the bodily sample is the TGFB-4 gene (hereinafter referred to as the endometrial bleeding associated factor (ebaf) gene. The bodily sample can be tissue from a specific organ in the body, or a blood sample. Increased levels of ebaf in the sample relative to basal levels may be indicative of a mucinous adenocarcinoma of the colon or ovaries, or an adenocarcinoma of the testis.

Brief Summary Text (22):
The specific gene referred to above is the TGFB-4 gene (hereinafter referred to as the endometrial bleeding associated factor (ebaf) gene). Applicants recently discovered this gene in humans (please see, Ravi Kothapalli, Ibrahim Buyuksal, Shi-Qi Wu, Nasser Chegini, Siamak Tabibzadeh: Detection of ebaf, a novel human gene of the TGF-superfamily; association of gene expression with endometrial bleeding J. Clin. Invest. 1997, 99:2342-2350, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein). The cDNA sequence of the ebafgene is set forth in SEQ. ID NO. 1.

Other Reference Publication (6):
Siamak Tabibzadeh, Ravi Kothapalli, Ibrahim Buyuksal, "Distinct Tumor Specific Expression of TGFB4 (ebaf), a Novel Human Gene of the TGF-B Superfamily," Frontiers in Bioscience 2, Jul. 1997, pp. 18-25.

☐ 3. Document ID: US 5916751 A

L3: Entry 3 of 3 File: DWPI Jun 29, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-384717
DERWENT-WEEK: 200175

TITLE: Detecting serous or mucinous colon/ovarian adenocarcinomas and testicular adenocarcinoma by assaying for elevated expression of a gene

INVENTOR: KOTHAPALLI, R; TABIBZADEH, S

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996US-025800P (August 27, 1996), 1997US-0919421 (August 27, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 5916751 A	June 29, 1999		011	G01N033/574

INT-CL (IPC): C12 Q 1/68; G01 N 33/48; G01 N 33/574

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc
Image

Generate Collection | Print

Terms	Documents
tgfb4 or tgfb-4	3

Display Format: - Change Format

Previous Page Next Page

WEST Search History

DATE: Saturday, September 07, 2002

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DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
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L3	tgfb4 or tgfb-4	3	L3
L4	tgf-b4 or tgf-b-4	1	L4
L5	L4	1	L5

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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ile 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-2002/Sep W1
*File 155: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates
removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.

      Set  Items  Description
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?e transforming growth factor

Ref    Items    RT  Index-term
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E2         0     1  TRANSFORMING GENES
E3         0       *TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR
E4      2596     6  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA
E5        20        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --ADMINISTRAT
E6         2        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --ADVERSE EFF
E7         1        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --AGONISTS --
E8       373        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --ANALYSIS --
E9        29        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --ANTAGONISTS
E10      331        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --BIOSYNTHESI
E11       31        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --BLOOD --BL
E12        3        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --CEREBROSPIN

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E15       16  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --DEFICIENCY
E16        1  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --DIAGNOSTIC
E17       25  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --DRUG EFFECT
E18      694  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --GENETICS --
E19       85  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --IMMUNOLOGY
E20       16  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --ISOLATION A
E21      600  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --METABOLISM
E22        4  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --PHARMACOKIN
E23      760  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --PHARMACOLOG
E24      389  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --PHYSIOLOGY

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E26       40        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --SECRETION -
E27       15        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --THERAPEUTIC
E28        7        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --TOXICITY --
E29       10        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA --URINE --UR
E30        0     1  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA RECEPTOR
E31       10        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA-PSEUDOMONAS E
E32    14501     9  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA
E33      216        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --ADMINISTRATI
E34       19        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --ADVERSE EFFE
E35        7        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --AGONISTS --A
E36      912        TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --ANALYSIS --A

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E38     1614  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --BIOSYNTHESIS
E39      459  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --BLOOD --BL
E40       35  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --CEREBROSPINA
E41        1  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --CHEMICAL SYN
E42      231  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --CHEMISTRY --
E43       41  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --CLASSIFICATI
E44       41  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --DEFICIENCY -
E45        2  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --DIAGNOSTIC U
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E46      137  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --DRUG EFFECTS
E47     3100  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --GENETICS --G
E48        1  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --HISTORY --HI

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E50       92  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --ISOLATION AN
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?s e32-e50
            14501  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA
              216  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --ADMINISTRATI
               19  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --ADVERSE EFFE
                7  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --AGONISTS --A
              912  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --ANALYSIS --A
              435  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --ANTAGONISTS
             1614  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --BIOSYNTHESIS
              459  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --BLOOD --BL
               35  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --CEREBROSPINA
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               41  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --DEFICIENCY -
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              137  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --DRUG EFFECTS
             3100  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --GENETICS --G
                1  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --HISTORY --HI
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               92  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA --ISOLATION AN
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?e e32

Ref    Items Type  RT  Index-term
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R2     14501   X      DC=D11.303.900.720. (TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA)
R3     14501   X      DC=D12.644.900.720. (TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA)
R4     14501   X      DC=D24.185.348.900.720.  (TRANSFORMING  GROWTH FACTOR
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R5     14501   X      DC=D24.611.350.400.800.  (TRANSFORMING  GROWTH FACTOR
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R6         0   X    1 BONE-DERIVED TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR
R7         0   X    1 PLATELET TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR
R8         1   X    1 TGF-BETA
R9     19034   B  102 GROWTH SUBSTANCES
R10     2125   B    7 TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTORS
?s r1-r8
            14501  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA
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            14501  DC=D24.185.348.900.720.  (TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR
                   BETA)
            14501  DC=D24.611.350.400.800.  (TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR
                   BETA)
                0  BONE-DERIVED TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR
                0  PLATELET TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR
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?e r8

Ref    Items Type  RT  Index-term
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R2     14501   X    9  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA
?s r1-r2
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            14501  TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA
      S3    14501  R1-R2
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S2      14501   R1-R8
S3      14501   R1-R2
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           14501  S1
           14501  S2
           14501  S3
            8199  B4
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Set	Items	Description
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S2	14501	R1-R8
S3	14501	R1-R2
S4	15	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) AND B4
S5	197	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) (3N) (BETA? (2N) 4)
S6	197	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) (3N) (BETA (2N) 4) NOT L4
S7	839	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) (N) (BETA)
S8	0	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) (N) (BETA (N) 4)
S9	0	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) (N) (BETA (2N) 4)
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?t s11/9/all

11/9/1

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

12782530 21454090 PMID: 11567773

Adjuvant effects of IL-1beta, IL-2, IL-8, IL-15, IFN-alpha, IFN-gamma TGF-beta4 and lymphotactin on DNA vaccination against Eimeria acervulina.

Min W; Lillehoj H S; Burnside J; Weining K C; Staeheli P; Zhu J J

Parasite Biology, Epidemiology, Systematics Laboratory, Animal and Natural Resources Institute, BARC-East, Building 1040, US Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, MD 20705, USA.

Vaccine (England) Oct 12 2001, 20 (1-2) p267-74, ISSN 0264-410X Journal Code: 8406899

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Eight chicken cytokine genes (IL-1beta, IL-2, IL-8, IL-15, IFN-alpha, IFN-gamma, TGF-beta4, lymphotactin) were evaluated for their adjuvant effect on a suboptimal dose of an Eimeria DNA vaccine carrying the 3-1E parasite gene (pcDNA3-1E). Chickens were given two subcutaneous injections with 50 microg of the pcDNA3-1E vaccine plus a cytokine expression plasmid 2 weeks apart and challenged with Eimeria acervulina 1 week later. IFN-alpha (1 microg) or 10 microg of lymphotactin expressing plasmids, when given simultaneously with the pcDNA3-1E vaccine, significantly protected against body weight loss induced by E. acervulina. Parasite replication was significantly reduced in chickens given the pcDNA3-1E vaccine along with 10 microg of the IL-8, lymphotactin, IFN-gamma, IL-15, TGF-beta4, or IL-1beta plasmids compared with chickens given the pcDNA3-1E vaccine alone. Flow cytometric analysis of duodenum intraepithelial lymphocytes showed chickens that received the pcDNA3-1E vaccine simultaneously with the IL-8 or IL-15 genes had significantly increased CD3+ cells compared with vaccination using pcDNA3-1E alone or in combination with the other cytokine genes tested. These results indicate that the type and the dose of cytokine genes injected into chickens influence the quality of the local immune response to DNA vaccination against coccidiosis.

Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.

Descriptors: *Adjuvants, Immunologic; *Coccidiosis--veterinary--VE; *Eimeria--immunology--IM; *Interferons--immunology--IM; *Interleukins --immunology--IM; *Lymphokines--immunology--IM; *Poultry Diseases --prevention and control--PC; *Sialoglycoproteins--immunology--IM; *Transforming Growth Factor beta--immunology--IM; Chickens; Coccidiosis --immunology--IM; Coccidiosis--prevention and control--PC; Drug Evaluation, Preclinical; Duodenum--immunology--IM; Duodenum--parasitology --PS; Genetic Vectors--administration and dosage--AD; Genetic Vectors --genetics--GE; Interferon Type II--genetics--GE; Interferon Type II --immunology--IM; Interferon-alpha--genetics--GE; Interferon-alpha --immunology--IM; Interferons--genetics--GE; Interleukin-1--genetics--GE; Interleukin-1--immunology--IM; Interleukin-15--genetics--GE; Interleukin-15--immunology--IM; Interleukin-2--genetics--GE; Interleukin-2--immunology --IM; Interleukin-8--genetics--GE; Interleukin-8--immunology--IM; Interleukins--genetics--GE; Lymphokines--genetics--GE; Parasite Egg Count; Poultry Diseases--immunology--IM; Sialoglycoproteins--genetics--GE; Specific Pathogen-Free Organisms; Transforming Growth Factor beta--genetics --GE; Vaccination--veterinary--VE; Vaccines, DNA--genetics--GE; Vaccines,

DNA--immunology--IM; Weight Gain
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Adjuvants, Immunologic); 0 (Genetic Vectors); 0 (Interferon-alpha); 0 (Interleukin-1); 0 (Interleukin-15); 0 (Interleukin-2); 0 (Interleukin-8); 0 (Interleukins); 0 (Lymphokines); 0 (Sialoglycoproteins); 0 (Transforming Growth Factor beta); 0 (Vaccines, DNA); 0 (lymphotactin); 0 (transforming growth factor beta4); 82115-62-6 (Interferon Type II); 9008-11-1 (Interferons)
Record Date Created: 20010924

11/9/2
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09908583 98328280 PMID: 9665343
Temporal and site-specific expression of transforming growth factor - beta4 **in human endometrium.**
Tabibzadeh S; Lessey B; Satyaswaroop P G
Department of Pathology, Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL 33612, USA. tabibzadeh@bioscience.org
Molecular human reproduction (ENGLAND) Jun 1998, 4 (6) p595-602, ISSN 1360-9947 Journal Code: 9513710
Contract/Grant No.: CA46866; CA; NCI; CA62211; CA; NCI; HD34824; HD; NICHD
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
We recently identified a novel member of the transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta superfamily and showed that this gene, designated as endometrial bleeding associated factor (ebaf), or TGFbeta4, has a unique expression pattern in human endometrium. By Northern blot analysis, we showed that this gene was expressed in human endometrium during the late secretory and menstrual phases and was absent in proliferative, early and mid-secretory endometria. In this report, we show by in-situ hybridization that the mRNA of the TGF-beta4 is not expressed in the proliferative endometria. On the other hand, focal expression of the TGFbeta4 mRNA first appears in some endometrial glands in the mid-secretory phase. The TGFbeta4 mRNA is strongly expressed in the endometrial stroma during the late secretory and menstrual phases of the cycle. We raised a polyclonal rabbit antiserum against a peptide at the C terminal of the protein. Western blot analysis using affinity purified antiserum shows that the TGFbeta4 precursor detected in the endometrium as well as placenta is 41 kDa. Bands in the range of 45-51 kDa are also present in human endometrium, more predominantly during the late secretory phase. Immunohistochemical staining shows a low level of immunoreactivity for TGFbeta4 in the early, mid- and late proliferative and early and mid-secretory endometria. A strong immunoreactivity for TGFbeta4 is present in the stroma and to lesser extent in the endometrial glands in late secretory and menstrual endometria. The specificity of staining was shown by neutralizing the activity of the antibody with the synthetic peptide used for raising the antibody and by omitting the antibody. The findings show that TGFbeta4, both at the mRNA and protein levels, exhibits temporal and site specific expression in human endometrium.
Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Endometrium--metabolism--ME; *Gene Expression Regulation; *Menstrual Cycle--genetics--GE; *Transforming Growth Factor beta --biosynthesis--BI; Amino Acid Sequence; Blotting, Western; Immunoenzyme Techniques; In Situ Hybridization; Molecular Sequence Data; Multigene Family; Peptide Fragments--immunology--IM; RNA, Messenger--biosynthesis--BI ; RNA, Messenger--genetics--GE; Rabbits; Transforming Growth Factor beta --genetics--GE; Transforming Growth Factor beta--immunology--IM
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Peptide Fragments); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (Transforming Growth Factor beta)
Record Date Created: 19981022
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07sep02 12:39:50 User228206 Session D1853.4
$1.14 0.358 DialUnits File155

$0.42 2 Type(s) in Format 9
$0.42 2 Types